The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Last Night but Three of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON.
First Appearance of the Renowned Herr Nicolo Deulin and his Talented Sons.
On THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, JULY 17,
The performances will commence with the Celebrated Drama of
THE HUT OF THE RED MOUNTAIN;
Or, Thirty Years of a Gambler's Life.
Agnesina Derance - - - Mr. G. Vincent.
Warner - - - Mr. H. Vivash.
Amelia - - - Miss A. Parker.
To be followed by Calisthenic Exercises by Herr NICOLO DEULIN, and his Talented Family.
After which Oxenford's New Ballet Farce, entitled
MAGIC TOYS.
Valentine - - - Miss Lydia Thompson.
To be followed by
A NEW RUSTIC BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT,
To coincide with the
OURANG-OUTANG; OR THE RUNAWAY MONKEY.
The Ourang Outang - - - Herr Nicolo Deulin
Doors, 2s.; Fit, 1s.; Lower Gal, 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 12s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 5s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS,
Lessee—Mr. T. KIRBY.
The Gardens open every evening at 6 o'clock.
This week an entire change of performance. New Comic Entertainment by M. Hulme, entitled Tvil an Yeaf.
Incidental dances by Miss Martinez, assisted by the Corps de Ballet.
Mr. T. Cooke, in his astounding gymnastic feats.
The Astonishing Marionettes, from the Crystal Palace, the Glasgow and London Theatres.
Mr. R. Fraser, the Celebrated Buffo Singer, with a variety of mirthprovoking songs.
Mr. Hariz, the Wizard of the World, with his astonishing performances in the Magic Art, in the course of the evening.
Mr. Lawrence in the Magic Act, in the course of the evening.
Master J. Hulme, will dance a Hornpipe.
At ten o'clock, a Grand Display of FIREWORKS by Mr. Kirby.
On Friday, 20th, the performances will be for the benefit of the Manager, Cooke.
Admission to Gardens, 1s. ; Concert Hall, Reserved Seats, 6d.
The Lessee reserves the right of excluding objectionable persons.

ROTUNDO GARDENS.
GREAT TEN-MILE FOOT RACE, for £100, between Mr. JACKSON, the Celebrated American Deer, and Mr. J. LEVITT, alias the Unknown, of Dublin.
The great Match will be decided on MONDAY NEXT JULY 23, Gates open at Four, and the men to be at the mark at five o'clock precisely.
Admission—Reserved Promenade, 1s. ; Rack Ground, 6d.
For further particulars see "Bell's Life in London."

ROTUNDO GARDENS.
GRAND CHAMPION COMPETITION,
On MONDAY, JULY 30th.
Prizes will be given for
A HURDLE RACE,
Distance 400 yards, subject to champion competition rules; also,
A SCRATCH RACE,
Distance half a mile; open to all.
J. D. LATOUCHE, Esq., Secretary.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.
GREAT ATTRACTION!
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT!!
TUESDAY, JULY 17th, 1860.
By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Sir John S Robinson, Bart., the gleeful Band of the Louth Rifles will perform a selection of Airs from popular Operas, &c.
Mr. T. MACABE, the Protean Mimic, will on this occasion present selections from his amusing entertainment, entitled,
"BEGONE, DULL CARE,"
In addition to the usual amusements at these popular Gardens.
To commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission to Gard-n. 1s. ; Reserved Seats, 6d.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, RATHGAR.—The Foundation-stone of the Presbyterian Church, Rathgar, will be laid (D.V.) by the Rev. Dr. Cooke, of Belfast, on To-morrow (THURSDAY) at half-at Twelve o'clock. A Soiree will be held in the evening of the same day in the Metropolitan Hall, when the Rev. Dr. Cooke, the Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, James Stuart, Esq., New York, Rev. John Hall, Dr. Henry Wallace, and others, will address the meeting.
Tickets to be taken at Seven o'clock. Tickets to admit to the Soiree price 1s 6d; and free Tickets to admit to the laying of the Foundation-stone may be procured of Messrs. Alexander and Hardy, Sackville-street; Herbert, Robertson, and Carson, Grafton-street; Rouse, Dolphin's Green; and Haslam, Rathmines-road.

KING'S AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.
College Hall, Dublin, 14th July, 1860.
Dr. T. HOPE, L.R.C.S.E., of Swanlinbar, having been duly examined for the Diploma in Medicine, and approved of, was on this day admitted as a Licentiate, and received authority to practise as a Physician.
WM. EDWARD STEELE, M.D.,
Fellow and Registrar.

HALF A GUINEA.—NOTICE.—HALF-YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS COMMENCED on 1st July.
NEWS ROOM CIRCULATING LIBRARY and CHESS CLUB open daily from 9 a.m. till p.m.
The LIBRARY offers to its Members 12,000 volumes, including a large proportion of old and valuable works, not supplied by ordinary Circulating Libraries.
Additions are made daily of every new work of merit.
Subscribers are admitted, on the recommendation of a Member, subject to the approval of the Committee.
TERMS—ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM.
NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.—Life and Correspondence Recollections—Life of Sir Martin Archer Shee—Addresses by the Bishop of Oxford—Faraday's Lectures on Science—Kohl's Travels round Lake Superior—The Queens of Society—Freer's Henry the Fourth—Lewes' Physiology of Common Life. All the New Novels, Reviews, and Magazines.
(By order) C. T. CREGAN, Librarian and Secretary.
Public Library and News Room, D'Olier-street,
July 7th, 1860.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED)
PATENTS OBTAINED AND DESIGNS REGISTERED.
IRISH OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CHAMBERS,
4, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.

LAUNDRY.—For the Conveyance of Families residing at Ely Lodge and the neighbourhood, the "DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT LAUNDRY VAN will call there every Wednesday during the Summer.
Commands to be addressed to "The Matron, Dublin by Lamplight, Ely Lodge, Dublin."

DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME,
37, CHARLEMONT-STREET.
President—Right Hon. the Earl of Erne.
Patroness—Lady of Lansdowne, Lady of Ranksilliken, the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Lord Bishop of Kilmore.
Patronesses—The Countess of Eglinton, the Countess of Lansdowne, the Countess of Erne, the Lady Cremorne, the Lady Ashtown, the Lady Catherine Saunderson, the Lady C. Crichton, the Lady Mary Ling.
Since the year 1838 the HOME has afforded shelter to 4,000 Young people of good character, from all parts of Ireland. Without any Government, trusting solely to Christian benevolence, it has been blessed of God to this day. It has taken those 4,000 helpless ones out of temptation! It has instructed them carefully and useful-ly in the Scriptures! It has taught them to look up to the true Saviour! And it has placed them in Protestant families to earn honest bread.
The Committee is confident that the Christian public only require to be made aware of the above facts to ensure a hearty support to an Institution which God has so graciously blessed in its efforts to do all humanity can be done to counteract the deadly and insidious evils that rise ever makes at the door of Necessity. Poverty and Desolation are twin brothers.
Donations are earnestly solicited, and will be most thankfully received, by the Rev. C. M. Kelly, D.D., and Mrs. Queen, Lady Superintendent; by any member of the Committee, by any Clergyman of the Established Church in Dublin; and by the Matron, at the Institution, 37, Charlemont-street, of whom also Collecting Cards duly provided for Ladies who may be disposed to collect.
Secretaries—Mr. WM. BURROWES, 4, Lennox-place Portobello.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET.—The President of this Institution, the Earl of ROSSE, having kindly offered to convey to Parliament the wishes of the Governors already adopted by his Lordship, the sum of £50, provided the further sum of £200 be collected before September 1st, 1860, the Committee appeal to the benevolent for the remainder of this amount, which, under God's blessing, be realised, and such effective and indispensable assistance thus secured to an Institution the commencement of which, as regards both the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Protestant Poor, is beyond description.
Contributions towards this object will be most thankfully received by the Chairman of the Finance Committee, GEORGE WOODS MATHEWS, Esq., 7, Fitzwilliam-square West; by the Hon. Secretary, Rev. C. S. STANFORD, Rathfarnham; by the Hon. Secretary, at the Hospital, Jervis-street; by the Treasurer, W. WALKE, Esq.; by any member of the Committee

IMPORTANT TO GENTLEMEN,
ALL THE LEADING STYLES IN SUITS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER,
INVERNESS CAPES and TOP COATS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER,
DRESS, FROCK, and LOUNGE COATS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE OR TO ORDER,
WALKING and OFFICE COATS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE OR TO ORDER,
WAISTCOATS and TROUSERS,
At B. HYAM'S

NATIONAL TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
THIRTY DAME-STREET,
DUBLIN.

MRS. C. MATHERS,
COURT MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
Has made up Ladies' own materials for Dresses, Outdoor Mantles, Children's Dresses, Jackets, Mantlesons, Bonnets, Caps, Fichus, Berthes, Coiffures, Cachepeignes, and Wedding Dresses.

	s.	d.
Making Dress, ...	4	0
Making fully trimmed do., ...	5	0
Making Court Dress, ...	6	6
Making Out-door Mantle, ...	3	6
Making Quilted do., ...	5	0
Making Pardessus, ...	4	0
Making Bonnet, ...	3	6
Making Cap, ...	1	0
Making Coiffure, ...	2	6
Making Fichu, ...	3	6
Making Berthe, ...	2	6

Josselin's French Corsets, 12s 6d per pair.
Bonnets Altered and Remade to present style.
EXTRA CHARGE.
Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, &c., in great variety.

TO THE PUBLIC.—FINAL SALE for this Season in Lots.

To prepare for our usual Summer Stock-taking, we have decided to offer the residue of our SPRING'S STOCK OF LIGHT GOODS at a still further reduction of price; and, in order that this Sale should not disturb our usual Trade, we have arranged that it shall take place in our Wholesale Warerooms, which for us shall THIS DAY open, with large varieties of FASHIONABLE SUMMER GOODS, laid out in Lots for purchasers.
No. 1 DEPARTMENT will contain a LARGE NUMBER OF LOTS, each of which will include a NEW PRINTED MUSLIN OR FANCY DRESS, a FASHIONABLY-TRIMMED STRAW BONNET, and a SUMMER MANTLE OR SHAWL,
All at 20s. each Lot.
No. 2 DEPARTMENT will consist of similar assortments of Goods, but of much higher quality,
All at 40s. each Lot.
No. 3 DEPARTMENT will contain a much better variety of Goods, and all of very superior style and quality,
All at 60s. each Lot.
All these Lots will be so arranged as to give the Customer the greatest facility of choice; but no Lot will be broken, or any variation made in quantity or price.
This Sale will readily commend itself to those who wish to combine in their purchases a variety of the most useful articles of Dress, at greatly Reduced Prices, and all submitted to be examined and compared at the same time and in the same Department.
FOLDS, BURNS, and CO.,
MARY-STREET.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER UNIFORM.
We respectfully invite Members of Committees of the various Rifle Clubs throughout Ireland to an inspection of a New Design of Volunteer Uniform, just completed for one of the Rifle Corps now being embodied.
AMMARMANN, REID, & CO.,
ARMY TAILORS,
27, SUFFOLK-STREET.

JUVENILE CLOTHING
Made in Neat and Durable Materials.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
ASTON'S-QUAY,
DUBLIN.

CLERICAL COSTUME,
Having, from many years' management of the business of
Mr. GEORGE MACDONA,
FORMER PROPRIETOR OF
32, MOLESWORTH STREET,
acquired a thorough knowledge of the various styles of CLERICAL ATTIRE, I most respectfully state that I am prepared to execute any orders with which I am favoured, and invite inspection of my Stock of
WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTH AND DOESKIN,
which, for superior finish and durability, are unrivalled, and are specially recommended for Clergymen's Suits.
FRED. R. JUDGE,
MERCHANT CLOTHIER,
2, WICKLOW-STREET.
. Three doors from Grafton-street.

LAURENCE TIPPER, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, 21, William-street, (one door from Molesworth-street), begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is prepared to execute all orders in Room Papering, Painting, Gilding, and Glazing, at moderate charges, combined with superior workmanship and best materials.
Address—31, William-street.

IN MEMORY OF
MRS. GEORGE WALE AND MRS. WHATELY.
THE BIRD'S NEST AND RAGGED SCHOOLS, KINGSTOWN.
Conducted by
J. SMYLY, Esq., M.D., 13, Merrion-square North.
J. KINCAID, Esq., 8, Herbert-street.
Anxious to raise a memorial to the late Mrs. George Wale (youngest daughter of the Archbishop of Dublin), her friends have selected for this purpose the latest of those many works and labours of love in which she was engaged—the one which she loved to call "The Bird's Nest."
This title was given by her to a Nursery for Homeless Children in Kingstown, which she established in 1852, and which, as truly as recent, though the present house is far too small, and the accommodation very insufficient for this important object.
After much difficulty sufficient ground has been secured, which afford facilities not only for the erection of the proposed Nursery for the little children, but which may include also a Dormitory for Boys, with Workshops and Play-ground, which have long been greatly needed for the Missionary Work.
The lamented death of Mrs. Whately, following so rapidly and unexpectedly on that of her daughter, Mrs. Wale, has suggested the propriety of combining the memorial to Mrs. George Wale with one to her beloved mother; and it has been felt that this proposed Building at Kingstown would be a most appropriate for both purposes, consisting, as it will, of a Mission Schoolroom in addition to the Bird's Nest," which might still be regarded as a special memorial of Mrs. Wale—the whole to form a fitting and lasting monument to the mother and daughter, who were so united in every good work, and whose sudden removal has proved so deep a trial to all the friends of Missions in Ireland.
This Appeal is therefore now sent forth with an additional claim on the sympathies of the Christian public, and is most respectfully addressed to all who knew and valued the late Mrs. Whately, as well as the friends and fellow-labourers of Mrs. George Wale.
Subscriptions will be gratefully received by—
Mrs. Stewart, Gortlintrough, Rathdrum.
Mrs. Courtenay, De Vesci-terrace, Monkstown.
Mrs. Wilson, Richmond, Monkstown.
Mrs. Swan Merville, Kingstown.
Mrs. J. Smyly, 13, Merrion-square North.
Miss Poole, 8, Smith's Buildings, Ely-place.
Miss Murphy, 17, Merrion-square North.
Miss Lyster, 17, Waterloo-road.
Miss Boyd, 10, Vesey-place.
Miss Kincaid, 8, Herbert-street.
Contributions already received :—

His Grace the Lord Primate	£25	0 0
Lady Olivia Sparrow	25	0 0
T. M. Gresham, Esq.	20	0 0
Espine Beatty, Esq., ...	20	0 0
Josiah Smyly, Esq., M.D.	20	0 0
Lord Longford	10	0 0
Lord De Vesci	10	0 0
Lord Farnham	10	0 0
Lord Clermont	5	0 0
John Murphy, Esq.	10	0 0
Wm. Crawdoun, Esq.	10	0 0
Viscount and Viscountess Gough ..	7	0 0
Countess of Rosse	5	0 0
Alderman Atkinson	5	0 0
Miss Arbuthnott	5	0 0
John Robinson, Esq.	3	0 0
William Brooke, Esq., M.C.	3	0 0
Lady Campbell	2	10 0
Dowager Lady Dunally, ...	2	0 0
Lieut.-General Sir J. Eustace	1	1 0
Rev. William Marrable	1	0 0
Richard Courtney, Esq.	1	0 0
John Litton, Esq.	1	0 0
H. H. Woods, Esq.	2	0 0

IN THE LANDED (LATELY INCUMBERED) ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.
In the matter of the Estate of Henry Hayden Lanigan, Owner and Petitioner.
THE Hon. Judge Dobbs, one of the Judges of the Landed Estates Court, will, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of November, 1860, at the hour of twelve o'clock Noon, at his Court, in the Landed Estates Court, situate at the Four Courts, Dublin, then and there, in the City of Dublin, SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION (if not previously disposed of by private proposals, of which due notice shall be given), in two Lots, the Lands of Ahenny, Tinnakelly, and Farnane, situate in the Barony of Iffa and the Ordnance Survey as Ahenny, situate in the barony of Iffa and Offa East, and Ahenny Little, in the barony of Silvardagh, all in the County of Tipperary, held under lease for lives renewable for ever at £1, being part of the Lands of Ahenny and Tinnakelly, now known as Ahenny and Ahenny Little, situate partly in the said barony of Iffa and Offa East, and partly in the said barony of Slevardagh and county of Tipperary, containing 617a. or. 39p. statute measure, or thereabouts, and producing a profit rent of £97 16s. 0d., and Lot 2, being part of the Lands of Farnane, now known as part of the Lands of Ahenny, situate in the barony of Iffa and Offa Ease, in the County of Tipperary, containing 172a. 2r. 6p. statute measure, or thereabouts, and producing a profit rent of £57 6s. 6d.
Dated this 12th day of June, 1860.
C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.
Griffith's valuation of Lot No. 1 is £307 12s; and of Lot No. 2 is £57 15s.
This estate is held under one Indenture of lease for lives renewable for ever, but the head-rent payable under that lease is thereby portioned on each of the lots.
Nearly the entire estate is held by tenants under leases for terms of life interests, the rents payable to the Head Landlord in which are yearly to about two-thirds of Griffith's valuation; and the rents payable by the tenants of Lot 2 being under Griffith's valuation.
The lands are situate within five miles of the town of Cashel, eight miles from Clonmel, and seventeen from Waterford.
Both lots will be sold subject to a jointure of £50 a year for Mrs. Henry Lanigan, now aged over sixty years, and to the head-rents payable by Lot 1 is to bear and indemnify Lot 2 against £50 a year, portion of the said jointure; and Lot 2 is to bear and indemnify Lot 1 against 1/3 a year, the residue of the said jointure.
For Rentals and further particulars, apply at the Office of the said Estates Court, Inns-quay, Dublin.
Or to WILLIAM DESPARD, Esq., Killaghy Castle, Mullinahone, Clonmel, in the County of Tipperary; or, to
Messrs. CHARLES GAUSSEN and SON, Solicitors, having the Carriage of the Sale, No. 19, Gardiner's-place, Dublin, by whom Proposals will be received for the purchase of either or both of said Lots up to the 31st day of July, 1860, and submitted bythem to the Court.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
GENERAL NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
In the Matter of the Estate of John Hutton, deceased, and Henry Hovenden, Petitioner.
THE Court having ordered a Sale of Smith's side of the Lands of Newcastle, and part of the Commons thereof, containing 21a. 2r. 21p., situate in the baronies of Newcastle and Uppercross, and COUNTY OF DUBLIN, held in fee; the Houses and Premises Nos. 99, 100, 101, 103, and 104, Saint James'-street, and Premises in Little James'-street, and Cherrytree-lane, in the CITY OF DUBLIN, in fee; the Lands of Gammockry, otherwise Belle Isle, in the barony of Portnahinch and QUEEN'S COUNTY, under lease, dated the 26th day of March, 1776, for lives renewable for ever; the Plot of Ground situate in George's-street and Cumberland-street, Kingstown, in the county of Dublin, held by lease, dated the 20th day of October, 1845, for a term of sixty-one years, from the 1st day of November, 1845; the Houses and Premises, called Rehoboth, on the South Circular-road, in the city of Dublin, held under lease, dated the 15th day of March, 1790, for lives renewable for ever; the Houses and Premises in Cut-lane and Upper Abbeyard-street, in the city of Dublin, held under lease, dated the 2nd day of June, 1844, for a term of 999 years; the piece of Ground, with the two Houses thereon, situate on the east side of Richmond-street, Portobello, in the city of Dublin, held under lease, dated the 22nd day of October, 1845, for a term of 600 years; the piece of Ground in North King-street, at the corner of Upper Church-street, in the city of Dublin, on which the Houses Nos. 42 and 43 in said street are built, held under lease, dated the 29th day of November, 1842, for a term of ninety-nine years, from the 1st day of November, 1842; the piece of Ground in Mary's-lane, with Houses Nos. 44, 45, and 46 thereon, and a piece of Ground in the lane, adjoining thereto, held under lease, dated the 14th day of June, 1843, for a term of ninety-nine years, from the 1st day of May, 1843; and the House and Premises in Baggot-street, held by lease in the occupation of James Walsh, held under lease, dated the 19th day of January, 1710, for lives renewable for ever;
All parties objecting to a sale of said Lands and Houses are hereby required to Take Notice of such order; and all persons having claims on or may file such claims, duly verified, with the Clerk of the Court,
Dated this 6th day of July, 1860.
C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.
GEORGE S. WYBRANTS, Solicitor having carriage of Sale, 59, Lower Dorset-street, Dublin.

RAIRB TOOR SEPIP.—BRIAR ROOT PIPES at Continental Prices, at
EDWARD KEEVIL'S (late Hetherington's)
Wholesale Pipe Warehouse,
27, MERCHANTS-QUAY, DUBLIN.
A sample, free by post, for Thirteen Stamps.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 20, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

M'NALLY AND CO.,
Watch Manufacturers, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers,
No. 13, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
Respectfully invite attention to their new and magnificent Stock of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery, Silver and Electro-Plate, which will be found replete with every novelty of the present season.
Being Manufacturers, and purchasing for Cash in the London and Continental Markets, they will offer to the public such advantages, both in Price and Quality, as are not to be obtained generally, and cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.
An inspection is respectfully solicited.
Diamonds, Pearls, Old Gold and Silver, Watches, &c., taken in exchange, or purchased to any amount for prompt cash.
LONDON { 76, OLD BOND-STREET.
{ 338, OXFORD-STREET.

Of Importance—A GUINEA GOLD WEDDING and HALL-MARKED GOLD GUARD RING at 18s., 10s., and 18s., sent free in a Morocco Case to any part of Ireland on receipt of a Post Order or Stamps. Direct to WILLIAM BRODRICK, Goldsmith, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, Dublin.

SILVER MEDALS MOUNTED
By WILLIAM BRODRICK,
WATCHMAKER AND SILVERSMITH,
16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN, A.D. 1818,
For the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of her Majesty's Regiments.
Every description of Silver Mounting, for Crimean, Turkish, and other Medals, same as supplied by him to the 5th Royal Irish Lancers and other Regiments.
Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, Rings, and Ribbons supplied on the shortest notice.
N.B.—Names engraved on Medals, and repairs neatly executed. A great quantity of Turkish and Crimean Ribbons always on hand. Please observe—16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
WILLIAM BRODRICK, Proprietor.

WRITING DESKS AND DRESSING CASES,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
DRESSING-CASE BAGS FITTED,
CARRIAGE AND HAND BAGS IN VARIETY,
AT GEORGE LYNCH'S,
43, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
G. Lynch would respectfully solicit an inspection of the above, as also his stock of Russia, Double and Despatch Desks, Courier Bags, &c. He would also call the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen about to travel to his stock of Solid Portmanteaus, Cow-hide Enamelled Waterproof Bags, Cap Cases, &c.
N.B.—Repairs neatly executed on the premises.
43, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

BREAD
BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
CLEANLINESS AND HEALTH!
CLEANLINESS in the Manufacture, and Health to the Consumer, are attained by the use of
STEVENS' PATENT BREAD-MAKING MACHINE,
now at work at John Jellicoe's Bakery, Harold's Cross Mills.
A trial of the Bread Manufactured by this process will at once establish its superiority.
Sold at the Mill Shop, 64, Francis-street; 56, South Great George's-street; 157, Great Britain-street; and at Harold's Cross, from which bread, flour, &c., is delivered daily, in Rathmines, Roundtown, Rathgar, Dundrum, &c.
Harold's Cross Mills, 6th Month (June), 29th, 1860.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS;
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

A CARD
J. BYRNE, Auctioneer, Appraiser, Upholder and House Agent,
6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.
Out Auctions attended, and every exertion made to realise goods taut with strict integrity and long *fide* dealings with the Public.

PIANO FORTES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR SALE OR HIRE
On most moderate terms.
HARMONIUMS FROM 8
From Six to Sixty Guineas.
Old Instruments taken in exchange.
PIGOTT'S, 112, GRAFTON-STREET.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANOFORTES.
M. GUNN and SON respectfully direct attention to the unrivalled excellence of their present stock of PIANOS, which they have carefully selected from the Factories of
COLLARD, ERARD, KIRKMAN, BROADWOOD, CADBY,
HOPKINS and SON, assisted by first-rate London Workmen, continue to Tune and Repair Pianos in the best possible manner, as usual.
PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS,
18, WESTLAND-ROW.

CHAMPAGNE LEMONADE.
Manufactured by
J. AND T. HAYES,
17, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN:

FRENCH BRANDY, CLARET &c.
We are in daily expectation of the arrival of the Waterwitch, Park, master, from Bordeaux, with
120 Cases { Finest OLD FRENCH BRANDY
{ 8 Casks { (Duvergiers.)
CLARET, and other select FRENCH WINES, which we respectfully offer to the Trade.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, & CO
23, WILLIAM-STREET.
14th July, 1860.

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEES,
CELEBRATED FOR THEIR GREAT STRENGTH AND FINE AROMATIC FLAVOUR.
To ensure a really rich and delicious beverage, use these choice Coffees; their excellent qualities have been known and appreciated throughout Ireland.
Be sure to ask for JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, and see that you get it, as inferior articles are constantly being offered to consumers. Every canister and packet of the real JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE bears a copy of his fac-simile signature.
There need be no difficulty in obtaining this COFFEE, as it is sold by, at least, one dealer in most places, at 1s., 1s. 4d., and 1s. 8d. per lb., from 1 cwt. to 1 lb., and where it is not, any dealer may get it wholesale from
G. OLDHAM and CO.,
64, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.
Or from
JOHN CASSELL and CO.,
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Begs to call public attention to his superior Dress Suit, at 3l. 18s., consisting of
BLACK DRESS COAT, } Do. TROUSERS, and } MORSCELLE VEST.
Being a practical tradesman, and purchasing his goods on the best terms for cash, he is enabled to undersell by ten per cent. any other respectable establishment in the trade. He furnishes all other articles of his business on the same moderate scale as the above.
5, Upper Sackville-street, February, 1860.

OLD-ESTABLISHED CABINET MAKING, LOOKINGGLASS AND UPHOLSTERY ESTABLISHMENT,
25, SUFFOLK-STREET.
R. SPARKS
Begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has made up for the Spring trade an extremely elegant Stock of
CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE,
LOOKING GLASSES,
MATTRESSES, BEDS, BEDDING, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
which he will sell at very moderate prices.
25, Suffolk-street.

DO YOU WANT SHIRTS?
WE HAVE BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MEN'S,
of every Size and Price;
THE MATERIALS and HAND-SEWING EXCELLENT,
with all the new Improvements in Shape (the PATENT and SANS PLI),
West End and Piccadilly COLLARS, BRACES, TIES, &c.
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INDIA AND COLONIAL OUTFITS
R. HUNT & CO.
Beg to announce that they have added another
WAREROOM
to their Establishment, which will be devoted exclusively to the above increasing branch of their trade.
PRINTED OUTFIT LISTS
free on application.
34, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
AND
22, FLEET-STREET,
DUBLIN.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS' UNIFORM.
GEO. MACDONA AND CO. are prepared to enter into contract with the Committees of the various Rifle Clubs throughout Ireland, for the supplying of their Uniforms.
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET, DUBLIN.

HINTS TO FARMERS.
To ascertain its great value, *weigh the Hay where pure Gypsum* has been used, and compare it with *expositive manures*. The subscriber has sold it this Spring in Dublin, Meath, and Longford, at 6s. per cwt. to the acre will produce early and heavy Aftergrass, without exhausting the Soil. GRAZIERS will find it of permanent use to pasture land. Testimonials from Works by Professors CAMPION and STOCKHARDT; also, directions for use, free on application. Price (here), 32s. per Ton. JOHN TUTE Agent for Ireland, 13 Fownes-street, Dublin.
To prevent disappointment early orders are requested.

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Nearly opposite the Gresham Hotel.
WELLS' IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS,
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WELLS' IMPROVED GINGER BEER POWDERS,
In Boxes One Shilling each.
WELLS' IMPROVED SODA POWDERS
In Boxes Tenpence each.
WM. J. WELLS,
FAMILY DRUGGIST,
Eighteen Years established for the Sale of Genuine Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c., at moderate prices.

GOOSEBERRY AND PRESERVING BOTTLES OF ALL SIZES.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WILLIAM WHYTE
Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest style :—
Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article in Table Glass.
A Large Assortment of Chemical Bottles.
Army and Navy orders carefully attended to.
Patterns matched with accuracy and despatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.
Sole Agents for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Maiders's Worm Powders, and Rackem's Distemper Balls.
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STEAM EXCURSION FROM NORTH WALL, DUBLIN.
The Steamship Mars is intended (weather permitting) to sail from the North Wall, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th July, 1860, at 10 o'clock, morning, calling at KINGSTOWN, proceeding thence as far as WICKLOW HEAD, and returning in the afternoon to Kingstown and Dublin.

	FARES.	
	s.	d.
Between Dublin and Kingstown, ...	0	6
Excursion from Dublin and back, ...	1	0
" Kingstown and back, ...	0	6

Ticketswill be issued at Carolin and Egan's Office, 20, Eden-quay; also on board, and at the Office, 46, North Wall.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS
COUNCIL:
The Right Honourable the Earl of GRANARD, K.P., Lord Lieutenant County Leitrim.
The Right Honourable the EARL of LIMERICK.
The Right Honourable Viscount MASSEREENE and FERRARD, K.P., Colonel Commandant Antrim Artillery.
The Right Honourable Lord Viscount MONCK;
The Right Hon. Lord DUNSANY,
The Right Honourable Lord DUNSANY,
The Right Honourable LORD STUART DE DECIES,
Lord Lieutenant County Waterford.
Sir Charles C. W. DOMVILE, Bart., D.L., High Sheriff County Dublin.
The Right Honourable Sir THOMAS ESMONDE, Bart., D.L.,
Sir JOCELYN COGHILL, Bart., D.L.,
Sir THOMAS JUDKIN FITZGERALD, Bart.,
Sir RICHARD DE BURGHO, Bart.,
Major the Honourable Sir FRANCIS C. STANHOPE,
Lieutenant-General PATTERSON, Colonel Commandant 60th Rifles;
Lieutenant-General HENRY HALL, C.B.,
Colonel FITZSTEPHEN FRENCH, M.P., D.L.;
Lieutenant-Colonel FRANCIS BURDETT, late 17th Lancers,
M. O'REILLY DEASE, Esq., D.L., J.P.,
JOHN LOCKE SKERRETT, Esq., D.L., J.P.,
Captain LAWRENCE E. KNOX,
Captain GEORGE W. ARMIT,
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JOHN EDWARDS, Esq., J.P.,
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JAMES P. HAMILTON, Esq.,
With power to add to their number.

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HONORARY SECRETARY.
WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Esq., 11, Beresford-place, Dublin, to whom all communications are to be addressed.
Sir EDWARD BOROUGH, Bart. ; ARMIT & CO., Army Agents, 4, Nassau-street, to whom all remittances are to be forwarded.
HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR, the Right Honourable Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P., has stated to COLONEL FRENCH, M.P. (one of the above Council), in conversation in the House of Commons, *"that if Irish Volunteer Corps are formed, he (the Minister for War) will not refuse to accept their services"* whilst it is believed, *from very good authority, that if the Irish People evince any strong desire for such "Volunteer Force,"* the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, the CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND, *"will give all the facility in his power to carry out their wishes."*
COLONEL FRENCH, M.P., has also announced his intention forthwith to bring a Bill into the House of Commons, to correct any technical defect that may exist in the law regulating the Volunteer Corps in Ireland.
The Committee therefore rely on the earnest and energetic exertions of the Nobility and Gentry of the Country to complete this great National movement, which has but one common Loyal and Patriotic object, and is destined to unite in brotherhood Men of all Creeds and Politics.
The Committee continue to receive the names of Noblemen and Gentlemen to be added to the Council; and those desirous of

We could have believed that the force of inconsistency could so far go, as that the man who only a fortnight before, clamoured so loudly for *action* against the Lords, whom he characterised as having been guilty of "a fiendish innovation," should, lacquey like, have last night prostrated himself at their feet? What a pitiable spectacle! This question received its *quietus* last night. Who killed Cock Robin? Mr. Gladstone, with his "bow and arrow," last night did the murderous deed.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Monday.

The experience of every day tends to confirm the opinion that the friends of Lord Palmerston and Cornewall Lewis are getting tired of the sayings and doings of John Bright, and wish to separate themselves from the intrigues, treacheries, and agitations of the Manchesterians. The lesson administered in the apathetic indifference with which the country received Lord John's Reform Bill has not been thrown away upon the moderate Whigs. They now go the length of saying that any official programme which induces a cry for the extension of Reform is a humbug got up to obtain popularity on false pretences, and that they will not subscribe to it. That changes may be necessary they admit, such as increased facilities for the registration of voters, a new Corrupt Practices Act; but these changes require no violent agitation nor excitement measure. Mr. Dodson, the Whig member for Sussex, in pursuance of these opinions, proposed, last year, a new Corrupt Practices Prevention Act been brought in, to introduce clauses which would have enabled the electors of the Universities of Dublin, Cambridge, and Oxford, to avail themselves of a principle of Mr. Darnell's measures, and vote by papers sent through post; however, as the Government will not give time to carry the new act this session, Mr. Dodson will watch his opportunity next year to introduce the attention of the House to the desirability of giving the universities this privilege. But though the Whig and Yellow School would keep quiet, and in their resignation of the elements of agitation which they regard to *during the last half century*, when they found themselves clamorously clear of *returning* to power to be by mob hands, would gladly go over to the Conservative side of the House, with a decent chance present itself. The followers of Mr. Bright, if report speaks true, are intent on another and more peculiar game. "Once the House is up," say the cute backers of the demagogue, "the country is ours. We can proclaim to the world the apathy and Whig treachery; and the barons are favouring us, for the excessive rain will result in a bad harvest, and the cry for bread will be accompanied by an agitation for Reform."

Already the cry for bread has begun, but in a different quarter than the agitators expected. The French army has inundated us with French ribbons; the workers of Coventry, to the number of 10,000, are thrown out of employment; every loom is stopped, and their services are apprehended. So much for the blessings of Colden's importation!

Everyone asks where Kinglake picks up the curious fund of information which he details to the House in his speeches on foreign affairs. Just fancy the Liberal member for Bridgewater giving a cordial backing to everything that cracks of Lord John Russell; yet, at the same time, reflecting his foreign speeches with most little scrape, as the opponents of Lord Malmesbury's policy as the Emperor of Austria communica tes to the ex-Secretary. Whereever the member for Bridgewater gets his information—and it bears on the face of the process of head-quarters—he contrives to confirm the opinion of thinking men that Lord Malmesbury was right in the management of foreign affairs. But Kinglake, assuming in the House conversation between the Queen of the French and of Austria, and between the Queen Regent and Napoleon, sets gossippers at issue with the certainty of the member of the House of Commons that Louis Napoleon, through his emissaries, privileges he makes use of when his purpose suit him. I regret to say, that the author of the words, "Save Savoy," is generally fixed upon, though I may have other versions of his meaning are given.

Now will the season end? We must get through the Bankruptcy Bill, says Lord Palmerston, and speedily enough puts it down for a morning sitting. An *English lawyer* with any business could attend, he hopes that, *as no one* could be present who knew about the *bill*, it could be pitchforked through the line. Notwithstanding the device only 50 clauses in 166 were disposed of. Fifty-two orders a day and seventeen folio pages of amendments are to-night look promising. The estimates, we are usually tranquilly disposed of, promise some surprise, and if one tithe of the business down on paper be perfectly managed, black-game must be in until September. The Premier, it is said, does not get away about the 28th August, but, beyond a election is given of the date when this meaning purposeless session, in which nothing has been done, will terminate. The Government, in their determination to get guiltily rid of the innocents, have, it is said, been looking round for a careful hand to draw bills, and are disposed to bestow the piece of patronage on the Chief Secretary of Ireland, for if his office be not sharp, at any rate his weeping voice can easily introduce the accompaniments.

A statement appeared in several London papers, copied largely from an Irish paper, in reference to the proposed appointment of Ex-Lord Chancellor Napier, as Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. An explanation has since appeared in the *Morning Post*, the ministerial organ of the present Government, explaining the reasons which caused the Lord Chancellor to decline to ask Mr. Napier to allow himself to be named on that council, and the legal difficulties which prevented the appointment. I have reason to believe, on good authority, that the Government would be willing, in preference to the present, to remove these legal difficulties, and to introduce a bill which would have enabled them to avail themselves of Mr. Napier's great erudition," in the case of ecclesiastical appeals, but that the Bishop of Oxford, on the part of the Bishops, interfered to prevent any arrangement which allowed one who was looked upon as the champion of evangelical opinions presiding over doctrinal questions. The Government, in consequence dropped the matter. This is the second question which the Bishop of Oxford has thus interfered with. Is the proposal to transfer the appeal in ecclesiastical matters from the Court of Delegates in which the Privy Council here, the right rev. prelate objected, to the House of Lords, to the clauses of a bill which permitted the bishops of the Irish Church sitting in the Privy council here, but which withdrawn in his movement. I need not add that the Premier was attacked of the Low Church prejudice in the House.

The Committee of Privileges will sit on Friday next, when Mr. Vincent Grimston's claim to vote for representative for Ireland.

It is said that Gladstone has tendered his resignation, and that the Premier refused to accept it, and leaves the responsibility of finishing the mistakes of the Budget, together with the Chancellor.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

Her Royal Highness the Prince Consort arrived at Osborne House, Osborne, at half-past two o'clock this afternoon, attended by Major-General the Hon. C. Grey. The Prince landed at Southampton from the Royal Yacht Fairy, and travelled by a special train on the South-Western Railway to the private station at Osborne.

Shortly after four the Prince left the Palace, and his Royal Highness proceed the International Statistical Congress assembled at Somerset House, at four o'clock. Earl Spencer, K.G., Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, Colonel Bruce, C.B., and Lieut.-Colonel Ponsonby were in attendance.

Their Royal Highness returned to the Palace at five o'clock, when several forty-eight delegates from foreign countries and from her Majesty's colonial possessions, who were then introduced by the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson.

THANKS.

The Next Memorial Fund for Mrs. Whately and the Wake—From the Committee for the following:—Per Mrs. Dowden, £1; per Josiah Smyly, Esq., M.D., £1; Miss Cameron, £1; per the Earl of Harrowby, £5, 6s.; Dr. Duncan, 10s. Miss Kincaid's collection, Drummond Delap, £1; The Misses Hunt, £1 1s. 1d.; Mrs. Swan's collection—per Miss Hans H. Woods, Esq., £2; Miss Mrs. Telverton, £1; Miss under ten Mrs. Courtenay's collection—Rev. M. Ellis, Litsdale, Esq., £1; Rev. George Shaw, 10s.; Mrs. Rochfort, £1; Rev. William Crawford, £1; Esq., 10s.; Mrs. Thomas Caldbeck, 10s.; Mrs. Falloon, £5; Thomas M.J. Gustave Merton, Esq., £1; Mrs. James Edward Atkinson, Esq., £2; Edward Esq., £2.

Cramer, 32, Molesworth-street, Treasurer to the Dorcas Society, for £4 5s. 6d., being collection taken by the Rev. Dr. Tisdall, in the College Chapel, on Sunday, the 15th inst.

ARMY.

The following Division Order is published:—

DIVISION ORDER.

Division Office, Curragh, July 16, 1860.

In consequence of a notification received from the agent of transports at Liverpool on the 20th instant, and the 26th instant, the General in command, whilst he regrets that he cannot at least hope to bear that the same spirit may exist elsewhere be equally made manifest on every occasion, when a regiment is removed from the Curragh

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, SUNDAY EVENING.—Folks are horrified (in demure diplomatic circles) at the summary ejectment from Sicily of La Farina by Dictator Garibaldi, that from Sicily of La Farina by Dictator Garibaldi, that gentleman embodying in his person all the proprieties and ceremonial of red tape. The Liberator has simply kicked diplomacy out of doors, and is bent on making non-intervention a reality, not a sham. The work he has to do, and has partly "done," is not to be arranged in protocols, and the sooner this plain fact is realised the quicker will sluggish intellects understand what he is at. He makes no secret of ulterior views; and his ultimate object he has declared to be a march on Naples at the head of 50,000 men, a junction of the regular army now under Bomba with his forces, and a fixed resolve to leave his card on Venice and the Venetians before the season is over.

On the 2nd of July steamed from Constantinople the British packet Una, with ship's papers all correct "for Malta," having on board Colonel Metazzaro and 87 well-armed and equipped Italian Volunteers. This was the vanguard of a large detachment in organisation at Pera —reinforcements for Garibaldi.

At Messina the garrison outposts were found dangerous to inspect. Officers had been fired on by their own soldiers. The peasantry had been for some time smuggling off deserters, hid among straw in waggons and carts. All conveyances going out of the city are now stopped and searched from York are, as next generation will unfold, to any distance from the gates, as they invariably make off into the country. So states a letter (7th July) in "Le Semaphore" of Marseilles. Nino Bixio was in force at Catania on the other side, while Colonel Medici was pressing this side of Messina.

At Pere le Chaise and other great cemeteries round Paris, when the ground for a grave is purchased in fee simple from the municipality, the marble or stone monument always indicates that fact by these technical words, "Concession a perpetuite." While people have been debating the moot point as to the reality or pretence of young Bomba's liberal tendencies, there are wags found to indulge in a sepulchral vocabulary, and to assert that his new Ministers will be in for a longer term than even Poerio, and that they may count on "concessions," but of a similar sort as those above alluded to. Strong common sense is the unfailing ingredient of good wit, and in this respect the grave joke lacks that element, inasmuch as it goes on the assumption that Bombalin can ever hope to play the paternal game once more. This is the "third time of asking," and the "concessions" must now come from the national party, the further toleration of a Bourbon at Naples under any form being extremely problematical; every hour less so.

As to the telegram about disturbances in Umbria, the concentration of Lamoriciere's soldiery at Spoleto is a step not taken before due necessity; the popular rising at Todi being a pregnant symptom; that town is not more than twenty miles from Spoleto, it lies in the valley of the Tiber, below Perugia. An outbreak at "St. Agatha" is also mentioned—there are two towns of that name, one on the road to Naples, "St. Agatha de' Gothi" and the other on the frontier towards Forli, "St. Agatha di Feltria," which once was under Romagna.

At Venice (7th July), according to a letter in *Le Nord* to-day, in addition to the scandalous riot caused by pulpit invectives against Italy in the Cathedral of St. Mark, other Bryan Kings seem to have courted popular indignation—by outraging all the feelings of the public at Treviso and Bassano. In the latter town one Martignano (whom the letter calls a small octavo edition of Torquemada) had the fanatic folly in his sermon to reproach the Virgin Mary for not helping Pio Nono, "after all he had done for her in proclaiming her immaculate conception"—a sentence that called forth terrific yells of abhorrence, in the hearing not only to Italy but to her whom all nations called blessed.

The columns of all Legitimist journals here are filled by lucubrations from episcopal pens, not only Paris papers, but all those published in the provinces; so much so, that usual contributors to the press are now superseded by a new set of hands wearing a pastoral ring on the ecclesiastical finger. The subject matter of these right reverend pens expatiate, with more or less ability, is the financial soundness of the Papal loan, to prove which is a task requiring no ordinary amount of blarney. It is unfortunate that the class of persons likely to be deluded by these articles has already been worked on to the prejudice of the Suez Canal, and that the Mississippi scheme cannot well work for it. Failing, however, to argue the case on the merits, the advocates make full amends by a perfect cataract of abusive language emptied on the heads of Italian patriots all over the peninsula.

The same paper (*Nord*) prints a violent attack on the Paris correspondent of *The Times* for calling the paltry pamphlets, *La Question Irlandaise Roi MacMahon*, &c., "it appears the booby was to have compiled all that bosh out of the chaff of the defunct old Corn Exchange, and rehashed the broken victuals from which even Irish beggars have long since turned with disgust, has had a letter refused insertion by the *Times*. The Russian organ prints the rejected puff, and falls foul of Great Britain accordingly. The part of the Muscovite Empire called Poland does not speak Russian, is not indebted to Russia for its literature, its free press, its jury box, its laws, and its civilisation, does not contain a large and preponderant class of inhabitants adhering to the orthodox Greek Church, and in a thousand other particulars falls in toto from that part of the British Empire called Ireland. Yet Russia kidnaps young Poles, while the kidnapping is all on the other side in Galway.

SARDINIA AND SICILY.

The *Opinion Nationale* gives the following version of the causes which led to the expulsion of M. La Farina from Sicily. M. La Farina had full powers from the Sardinian Government to assume the title of Royal Commissary as soon as the annexation to Sardinia was declared. Garibaldi, while advocating the annexation, thinks it advisable that his own dictatorship should continue until the whole island is subdued. Finding that the proposal La Farina was detrimental to the cause, he ordered him off.

A letter from Turin, dated the 13th of July, says: I have collected the following details respecting the expulsion of M. La Farina from Palermo. The order of expulsion came from General Garibaldi himself. It was presented to the President of the National Committee (M. La Farina) about half-past four o'clock, on the 7th. The Sicilian Government was not apprised of the step. M. La Farina was only allowed half an hour to make his preparations for departure. He asked for a boat from Admiral Persano, who commands the Sardinian squadron, and proceeded on board the Admiral's ship. He was accompanied by the chief of the police of Palermo, and by an officer of high rank, who commanded the detachment that surrounded his house. M. La Farina, on his arrival here, immediately waited upon Count Cavour.

THE MASSACRES IN SYRIA.

A correspondent, writing from Beyrout, July 1st says:—

To give you some idea what these Druses are, I will enumerate a few instances of their frightful barbarity, all of which I have heard from the unfortunate sufferers themselves, now refugees from Lebanon.

One poor woman—I knew both her husband and herself well at Deir-el-Kamar, where they were wealthy people—told me that when the Druses attacked the town the second time (I should mention that it had surrendered, and all the inhabitants had given up their arms some twenty-four days previously to the Druses, and had been promised protection by their sheiks) her husband was hacked to pieces before her eyes by the large knives of the Druses, who then declared they must kill all male children of twelve years old and under. She had but two sons, one fifteen and the other nine years old. The Druses, however, found them out, and as she begged and prayed for their lives, and endeavoured to cover them in a corner with her person, the Druses hacked at the lads over her shoulder, and gashed them until they both dropped down mortally wounded. The Druses then made off, and the woman, thinking her two boys dead, remained in a sort of stupor for two hours—so far as she can calculate. At last she was roused by hearing the eldest lad call her in a faint voice, trying to assure her that he was not yet dead. On this she felt the body of the youngest boy, and found his heart beating. She got some water, and after giving it to both her children—so far as she could get them to drink it—started into the town to see whether she could procure assistance to get her and her boys away. She got as far as the serail, or Government House, but there she found that some 500 Christians, who had taken refuge, were being cut to pieces by the Druses, who had been invited to enter the precincts of the serail by the Turkish soldiers of the garrison, these latter helping in the butchery, and being so far worse than the Druses that they abused in the most infamous manner all the women. Seeing no help could be obtained here, the poor woman turned to fly, when she came across an old Druse who had formerly been a farm servant of her husband's. After a great deal of entreaty on her part the man consented to protect her and her children down to the sea coast, about four hours' journey, on condition of receiving an order on her brother, a wealthy man in Beyrout, for 10,000 piastres. To this she agreed, and they returned together to her house. She had not been absent more than an hour, but she found her two children cut into pieces, joint by joint, "limb and trunk severed" (to use her words) "as butchers cut up sheep"—heads, legs, arms, and bodies being hacked up into a shapeless mass of bloody flesh and reeking bones. Some other poor women then joined her, and together they made their way to a mulberry plantation outside the town, where they passed the night. At daybreak they were discovered by a party of Druses, who, after stripping them to find whether they had any money on their persons, and taking away what little they possessed, told them they might go where they liked. Four of the poor creatures had babies, all under a year old. Of these infants two were girls and two boys; the former they did not touch, but the latter they said might grow up to be men and bear arms against the Druses; they therefore took the poor little creatures, and before their mothers' eyes tore them up the middle, and limb by limb—"exactly," to use the poor woman's own expression, "as you tear up a fowl that is to be cooked with pilau." Remember all this was done not in the heat of fighting, but deliberately, in cold blood. And I have heard of eleven other exactly similar cases of child destruction, and before Druses, in nine of which I implicitly believe, having every reason to do so. Deir-el-Kamar contained, a month ago, a population of 8,000 souls, of which about 4,000 were men and lads, 3,500 women and girls, and 500 children under ten years old. Of the men not more than 130 have escaped; of the women and girls about 2,000 have reached Beyrout; and of the young children less than two hundred are alive. Don't forget, too, that this fiendish massacre was perpetrated upon a population which twenty-four days previously had surrendered to the Druses, had been promised protection by them, and were disarmed previously to their murder.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

(FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, JULY 3.—The Great Eastern has been thrown open to visiters for the first time to-day, at a dollar a head. During the interval that has elapsed since her arrival Captain Hall and his officers have been indefatigable in their exertions to get her internal arrangements as complete as possible, and the result is that the whole ship now wears such an appearance as it never had before. The saloons are in perfect order, and their furniture so arranged as to show to the best advantage while giving ample room. The engines are all as bright and clean as toys; the decks are white; the bulwarks have been re-varnished, all the paint-work repainted, awnings spread over the quarter-deck, and everything, in fact, put in the very best possible trim and good order. The vessel certainly never was so well worth seeing as she is now. From all I saw on board up to two o'clock to-day, the number of visiters appeared limited in the extreme, and at no one time exceeded 200 persons.

The ship has been moored on the western side of New York, in the Hudson River, close along a wharf at a part of the town called Greenwich, differing, however, from our own Greenwich, inasmuch as it is neither clean nor pretty. It is in a transition state, as, indeed, most of the suburbs of New York are, and the next generation which visits the West in some future line of steamers as big as the Great Eastern will find it covered to the water's edge with rows of stately warehouses, or not less imposing streets, and shaded in by those groves of flowering trees which give such an indescribable charm to the chief thoroughfares of this city. At present, however, one can scarcely form any opinion from preparations for this coming grandeur, and good intentions, though said to answer admirably for pavement in "another place," have not precisely this effect in New York. Thus the road to where the Great Eastern lies is somewhat of the roughest, winding through all the *debris* of rising streets and stores, where people who have not the dollar to pay for going on board congregate to gratify their curiosity by a good look at the hull and outside. The glimpses afforded of this, however, are few and far between, as the dust here is really very nearly as bad as at Aldershott. The New Yorkers—undeniable judges in these matters—say that two mistakes have been committed in regard to the exhibition of the ship; the first being mooring her alongside a wharf where all can closely examine her from the outside, and the next in fixing the price of admission at a dollar. The truth of the latter objection remains to be seen first, though the fact is that a dollar has not been determined on as the price throughout, and there is no doubt but that the directors will act wisely in this matter, and have eventually a dollar, half-dollar, and quarter-dollar days, so as to bring a visit to the ship within the reach of all classes. Certainly they have done well in not at first opening at too low a figure. It is easy to reduce the charge; it would be impossible to raise it. The second objection which is taken against her being moored alongside a wharf is more correct. Where she now lies the dust is so great that all the ports of the ship have to be kept closed, which makes the heat between decks almost unbearable. Friday, the 29th, was a dreadfully hot day, even for this city, though, strange to say, during one or two minutes, the wind suddenly blew with almost the violence of a heavy gale. One of these sharp gusts caught the Great Eastern's broadside and forced her so much through a shelving bank of mud which extends under the water for about 20 feet from the wharf as to touch her port wheel against one of the timber fenders hanging along the shore. Some of the New York papers state that the wheel was broken, which, however, is not the case, though the shock would not repair the damage. The real fact is that the edge of one of the wooden floats was slightly splintered to the depth of a few inches—so slightly that it is not necessary to repair it in any way, while, if repaired the cost would be less than 30s. The fact of her touching the wharf at all, however, showed the necessity of her being more securely moored, and the anchors have been taken on shore and into the stream on both sides, so that she is now pretty well fixed.

Unfortunately, two fatal accidents occurred on board that evening. A man was sent into the wheel to see that none of the iron-work was injured, when missing his step, he fell through, and striking his head against one of the iron bars, was killed almost instantaneously. The second occurred a few hours after to one of the sailors, who, while very drunk, and, as it is supposed, trying to get on shore, fell into the water and sunk immediately. A row which originated among the sailors on Sunday night, in the course of which one received a dreadful blow on the head with an iron "spanner," is also likely to add another to the list of deaths, as the recovery of the injured man is now more than doubtful.

The American visiters seem deeply impressed, not only by the magnitude of the vessel, but by the extreme fineness and beauty of her lines, for which they had scarcely given her credit. At the same time, there seems to be a little *arriere pensee* of jealousy that she is not the American. This feeling is not only not denied, but creditable in a highspirited nation, who, in all relating to maratime excellence, have so closely contested our empire of the sea. To do them bare justice, however, they are foremost in admitting that the Great Eastern is far ahead of any vessel under the sun, and loud applause. of her as she is now than very many patriotic Englishmen. Of course, there are some exceptions to this rule, and an amusing instance is told of one. The Japanese Princes did not visit the Great Eastern as was at first expected or intended. On their way down to the Niagara, however, they passed close to the ship, when, from curiosity or attention, we know not, a request was adroitly occupied by a patriotic American, who, pulling out a picture of the Adriatic, showed it to them as the portrait of a vessel which, though not quite so large, was a quicker and a better seaboat than the Great Eastern. Occupied with an examination of this, the big ship was safely passed without close inspection. It was a master stroke of policy, and may possibly restore the balance of superiority in favour of our cousins in the minds of the Japanese. Generally the Japanese appear to have left rather a favourable impression here, though how far this feeling may have been stimulated by the balls and parties which the Corporation gave in their honour during their short stay in this city we cannot say. it is hard to say. That all, however, are not equally impressed in their favour may be judged from the following summary of their mental and physical qualifications which has appeared in the *Leader*:—

"A meaner set of barbarians our eyes had never the misfortune to rest upon. Stunted, ill-shaped, narrow-headed, bow-legged, high-cheeked, flat-nosed, flat-footed, greedy, and cunning—it makes our blood tingle through every vein when we reflect that the virtue of American womanhood has been slandered and called in question on account of such half-human abominations. Not a man in the Embassy knew the meaning of personal cleanliness. The 'Prince of God save the mark!) had but two suits of silk clothes each, which they wore without change of underclothing from the day they left Nyphon until to-day."

This chivalrous defence of American womanhood has reference to an interesting piece of scandal just now in circulation regarding "Tommy." The whole story, however, seems to be a mere vulgar report, and containing no more truth than is generally to be found in such lively, but fictitious anecdotes.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Gorey, July 16.

This meeting is to be reckoned as one of the good results arising from the increased interest taken in the society since the late perilous crisis in its history. It has been the first public effort made in behalf of the society in this prosperous town of Gorey. Much praise is due to the liberality and kindness of the Dean of Ferns, for allowing the meeting to be held in his parish; the meeting turned out a complete demonstration in favour of the Church Education Society; it was attended by almost all the leading gentry within ten miles, and was, by far, the most influential assemblage which has been for years held in North Wexford.

The chair was taken at twelve o'clock, by the

Right Honourable the Earl of COURTOWN.

Occupying the platform and its vicinity were—R. S. Doyne, D.L., &c.; Rev. William Pennefather, Rev. E. Hallam, Rev. R. S. Dean, Rev. R. Fishbourne, William Wybrants, Esq.; S. A. Richards, Esq., Ardamine; Admiral Owen, J.P.; G. Waller, Esq.; T. O. Moore, Esq.; Rev. E. Baily, Rev. G. W. Rooke, Rev. James Galway, Rev. E. Lawler, John Pounden, Esq., J.P.; Thomas Whelp, Esq., Peppard's Castle; Rev. C. Hamilton, Rev. — Proctor.

Lord COURTOWN, in coming forward, said that they had met to receive a deputation from the Church Education Society who would give an statement of its working and details of that society; but, before proceeding to the regular business of the meeting, he would avail himself of the opportunity to say a few words to the meeting, more especially as regarded their responsibilities in reference to the subject of education. On this subject a great difference existed between the rich and the poor—the rich were not sufficiently alive to education which it was quite impossible for the poor to share. The rich man man might choose his school, his tutors, and colleges, but as our means diminished so our liberty in the choice of education diminished; and the poorer classes, not possessed of the means of their richer brethren, were obliged to accept whatever education they could obtain. Hence the duty, in all Christian communities, of providing suitable education for the humbler classes. Now, in our own country, not only the Church, but the State provided for the education of the people; ample funds were applied to this purpose, but a great portion of those interested in education rejected the aid thus proffered by the State. This was a great responsibility; not only did we deprive ourselves of the aid proffered, but we deprived our poorer brethren of the advantages of the education provided by these ample funds. But if we were to accept the aid offered, we would incur a greater responsibility—we would be obliged to give religious instruction in a most objectionable manner. We all remembered, in our school-boy days, how irksome it was to be "kept in" to learn anything—to learn when the rest of the school were permitted to be free. But this was the only way in which the National System permitted religious instruction to be given, and, hence we could not accept that system. But, it may be objected—Do you on this account refuse to give good secular education? We answer—No. By supporting the Church Education Society we impart both a good religious and a good secular education, and we run no risk of members of our communion being neglected or left behind from want of sufficient instruction. But if we do not support that society, we then incur the heavy responsibility of rejecting proffered aid owing to our own opinions, or prejudices, or principles, and leave without education the youth of our country.

R. S. Doyne, of Wells, moved the first resolution. He said, that he had been entrusted with a resolution which he had that utmost satisfaction in proposing. It was—"That sound Scriptural instruction was the only safe basis on which to conduct all right education." (Hear, hear.) He felt that this was clearly revealed in several passages of Scripture—one in particular occurred to him—which in his mind determined the whole controversy on education, and the right use of the Scriptures in reference to education. The passage he referred to was given by Moses, in the book of Deuteronomy, at the first promulgation of the Scriptures—"Thou shalt teach them to thy children diligently, and shall talk of them when thou sittest in thy house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up." This was a plain and simple command, and both in former times and at present, under the National Board and the Church Education Society. From Mr. Kavanagh's reports and pamphlets he showed that children were passing out of the Government schools by hundreds and thousands without being able to read the simplest narrative. He then met the objection that the failure in the National System was owing to the inefficiency of support of their Protestant clergy. He said the Protestant clergy were most anxious to obtain Government assistance, but that they found it impossible to get it. The Infidel went to to the British Government and said I hate the Bible, and I wont teach it, will you give me assistance. The Government said, Yes we shall assist also Infidel. The Jew might go to the British Government, and, scoffing at the most blessed truths of our religion, might ask and obtain assistance. The Romanist might profess his peculiar tenets, and retain his conscientious objections, and the British Government would give assistance to his school. But when the Protestant clergy of Ireland went in a body, with their bishops at their head—went with all the loyalty and intelligence of the country at their back—they were refused assistance for their schools unless they stifled their conscientious feelings, and surrendered the very citadel of their faith. After several remarks of a similar kind the speaker sat down amid loud applause.

The meeting concluded with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman. The collection amounted to nearly £13.

UNITED BRITISH ARMY SCRIPTURE READERS' AND SOLDIERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.

A numerous and highly influential meeting was held yesterday, at 12 o'clock, in the school-house atta ched to Carysfort Church, Blackrock, for the promotion of the objects of this most useful society.

The chair was occupied by

The Hon. Rev. F. H. THOMAS.

The proceedings were opened with prayer, after which the chairman addressed a few observations to the meeting, explanatory of the objects for which the society had been organised.

Colonel Sinclair, of the Madras Army, and Hon. Sec. to the Society, next addressed the meeting. He detailed his experience of the British Army in India, and pointed out the beneficial results which had attended even the partial reading of Scripture among the soldiery, while he was on service in India. He gave many and interesting examples of the moral and social amelioration which had taken place amongst the natives, produced by the conduct of Christian soldiers. (Hear, hear.) There were many excuses for the loose morality which, generally speaking, characterised the British Army; but, although they could not make soldiers, as a body, religious as civilians, still through the instrumentality of the society much good could be done, not only to the individuals themselves, but to the inhabitants of the distant and uncivilised countries in which they happened to be located. (Hear, hear.) It was apprehended by misinformed persons that the society was in any obstacle in the way of missionary labour, but he was happy to state that the conduct of the troops who had received, in some degree, instruction in the Holy Word of God, through the society, had been such as to greatly facilitate the labours of the missionary body, and to inspire them with the brightest prospects of success. (Hear, hear.) The gallant colonel, after some further observations, concluded, loudly applauded.

The Rev. Mr. Hobson, in a brief but effective speech, enlarged upon the facts which had been introduced by Colonel Sinclair, declaring some very practical conclusions, upon which he based the society's claim to general support.

The Rev. Alexander Pollock, A.M., who, on coming forward to address the meeting, was loudly applauded, said they had been already informed of all the chief points, and that important topic which the society rested its claim for support; and anything he could advance would be merely in the way of recapitulation, or a recasting in a slightly different mould the observations of the former speakers, and he doubted whether from this recasting there would come forth improvement. (Hear, hear.) Whenever an opportunity had been afforded him to advance in any degree to the objects of the society, his feelings always prompted him to do so. (Hear, hear.) He believed the field open to them for occupation was not only most extensive, but one that stood in the direst need of cultivation. He further believed that there was no more hopeful field on which the seed of the Eternal Word could be sown than the ranks of the British army. They were all proud of the army. Britain was essentially a military and a naval power; they all partook of the general spirit of the people, and looked back with honest satisfaction upon the achievements which our army had wrought in days gone by. (Hear, hear.) They liked to read the memorials upon their colours, as they flashed out in the breeze, and the various statements they had passed through with honour and renown, and the various deliverances which, in Scripture phrase, they had wrought for Israel. (Great applause.) They liked to hear of the army in distant lands fighting the cause of freedom, repelling the tyrant, emancipating the enslaved, and becoming the messengers of civilisation and of peace and of hope in the gloom; and they liked on a field-day to see their gallant forms, as they were arrayed in rank, as they charged, and took open and close order, and performed their various evolutions. They liked to see their bayonets glittering in the sunlight; their cross-belts shining on their brave old scarlet uniforms. (Hear, hear.) It was a scene which filled the heart of every Briton responding with enthusiasm. It was only right they should be proud of the army, for the Lord had sent a blessing on it; and to it was committed the freedom, the security, the home confidence, and the world-wide renown that our people and our nation enjoy at the present day. (Hear, hear.) When they looked back to their conduct towards the army in times past, had they not enough to bring the blush of shame to their cheeks—enough to make them feel poignant remorse. Had not their treatment of the soldier, until a recent period, been such as if they had forgotten that he was a spiritual being like themselves? They drilled him, they taught him brute obedience, they made him expert in his manœuvres, and, in case of his proving refractory, there was the triangle, and, provided the soldier conducted himself so as to escape corporal punishment, either from the lash or imprisonment—provided he could present a clean sheet at the end of his period of servitude—what clean sheet meant was, that he had not been convicted by court-martial of any enormous or flagitious piece of insubordination or of vice—he was pronounced an honest man, all in general estimation, that a soldier should be. He was spoken of in the same way as they spoke of a right good horse, that did its duty and did not throw its rider. (Hear, hear.) The poor soldier had hitherto the misfortune to be a soul. It was no longer a misfortune to have that soul utterly neglected. The amount of attention given to it, even by those who were appointed to superintend Spiritual things in the army, was, for the most part, superficial. The soldier, in fact, was treated like a creature of flesh and blood, bones and sinews, and provided that his physical organisation was blameless, no more notice was taken of him. It was with pain they should recall the Spiritual neglect with which our military forces had been treated in times past. This neglect was especially criminal when they took into account the materials of which our army, in a large degree, was composed. When they spoke of the army they were not merely to regard the officers of it. They were drawn from the higher ranks of society. They were men of education, with inducements to improve their minds, and cultivate obedience, virtue, and religion. They should recollect that eight out of every ten who enlisted were drawn from the very lowest of the low — from those who had forfeited every prospect of making their way by any other profession, and who had enlisted as a *dernier resort*, when they had been given up by their friends as worthless. Many a mother's heart was wrung with agony and sorrow at the intelligence being brought to her that her unfortunate boy, whom she had long tried to make something of, had at last put the climax on his ill-judged career by enlisting. Our army, no doubt, was composed in part of the better classes, even among the rank and file; but they should recollect that a very large proportion was of the class he had referred to—of those that were addicted to vice—of those who, owing to their affection for vice, had already made sad progress in the downward course. It was, therefore, of the last importance that a saving, spiritual, reviving, reforming influence, should be brought to bear on the army. They were the persons above all others, who needed to have the quickening Word of God, of which, perhaps, they had so often heard, and so often neglected, impressed on their attention. The mission of the Scripture-readers among the army, or of those Christian friends who went amongst the military ranks, was very like the mission of the Lord Jesus Christ himself, who came to seek and to save that which was lost. To estimate rightly of the importance of the agency this society employed, they should recollect the difficulties the soldier has to contend with for self-cultivation, or for the maintenance of a spiritual frame of mind. If they be encamped abroad under canvas, they are so widely scattered that even the most zealous-minded military chaplain is unable to combat the difficulties which arise from this cause, to a proper exercise of his spiritual functions. How was he to form and maintain personal intercourse with men so dispersed? If they took the case of the soldier at home in his barracks, the difficulties in the way of the Christian minister to give instruction to him were equally great. When they saw these gallant fellows parading their streets or parks, let them recollect that the humour of their hearts was a world that needed the salutary, reviving, protecting influence of the Gospel. The late Archdeacon Irwin bore testimony to the fact that there was no time of his life which he looked back upon with greater or pleasure or profit than that which he had passed as an army chaplain. He declared there were no men, when judiciously managed, more easily led or more capable of profiting by the Word of God. They had already heard of the great importance, as regards the Church's operations, of having Christianity leavening the army. Our troops visited all climes, and touched on all countries. If, then, they were sure that all of them, or even a large number of them, were thoroughly leavened by this gracious leaven, how much good might be effected through their instrumentality. The efforts of the Church would be an incomputable quantity when compared with theirs. Then, again, they were not only widely dispersed, but wherever they went if they were not loved they were respected; and, therefore, what fell from the soldiers if addressed in a right and Christian spirit, would have a weight of authority which the missionary could not command. The influence of the Scripture-reader in our various regiments was far more powerful than that of the chaplain could be. He spoke to the men in a homely strain—he addressed them as one of themselves; and he could not help remarking that already this society had achieved what he considered a very great result—namely, a conviction had been arrived at by our military authorities that henceforth in all the principal military stations throughout the kingdom, there shall be established a reading and conversing room for the sober-minded soldiers to resort to during their leisure hours. With God's blessing, good results might be expected from a proper organisation of Scripture readers in the army, and, if they were proud of the bravery of their soldiers, let them make it a conscientious duty that they shall have reason to be proud of them, not merely as gallant servants of a well-loved British Queen, but as good and faithful soldiers of the Lord Jesus Christ. (Applause.)

The Chairman then called on the meeting to sing the Doxology, at the conclusion of which the proceedings terminated.

A subscription was made at the door for the promotion of the society's objects, the result of which was highly creditable to the Christian liberality of those present.

ALCOHOL AND THE TREATMENT OF THE SICK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

RESPECTED FRIEND,—There appears to me to be so much practical sense and value in the accompanying, that I am induced to ask the favour of its insertion in your columns. The writer is a gentleman well known to many in this country, having more than once visited it on philanthropic missions.—Respectfully, RICHARD ALLEN.

Sackville-street, 17th of 7th Mo. (July), 1860.

SIR,—After receiving the report of the Glasgow Infirmary for the year 1858, I addressed a letter to the weekly committee on the subject of the large expenditure of the institution, under the head of wines, &c., the yearly result of which the report for 1859, and I find there is still an expenditure under this head of £190 12s., in addition to £17 4s. for wine, porter, brandy, &c., and £11 10s. for spirits of wine. I conclude, therefore, the committee, who courteously acknowledged my letter, think it undesirable and impracticable to reduce this large item of expense below its present amount. In venturing, however, to call the attention of the subscribers to the subject, through the medium of your columns, I by no means wish to cast any reflection on the weekly committee whom, though I may differ with them in opinion, I feel grateful for their disinterested and valuable services.

Believing, however, as I do, that a large proportion of this expenditure is not only useless, but worse than useless, I feel it right to call public attention to the subject, especially as the infirmary is so low in funds as to require only recently a special appeal for further aid. It would, no doubt, be considered by the medical profession impertinent and dogmatical on my part to obtrude my views of the strictly medical use of alcoholic stimulants; I will therefore refer tothe testimony of medical men of high character, and of great ability and experience, who have published their views on this important subject. Dr. Anstie, who has written a work on "Stimulants," some years, but more recently Professor Miller, of Edinburgh, has enunciated his views in a little work entitled "Alcohol, its Place and Power," which all who are interested in this question would do well to read. I might quote other medical authorities if my space would permit, but I will only add the testimony of John Higginbottam, Esq., F.R.S., of Nottingham, who, in a letter to the editor of the *Nottingham Free Press*, says:—

"For upwards of fifty years, since the year 1810, I have practised the duties of my profession in this town, in all its branches, as ardently and as successfully as any of my contemporary brethren. My investigations, both professional and scientific, have been successful, although contrary to the preconceived opinions of medical and scientific men. I have particularly had my attention directed to alcohol, in the form of wines, spirits, ales, &c., for many years, with its effects on the human system, both in health and disease, and have endeavoured to gain a thorough practical knowledge of the subject. I prescribed these stimulants for the first twenty years of my practice, as customary with my medical brethren. I have relinquished their use altogether for the last twenty-seven years, from a full conviction of their inefficiency, and their dangerous qualities as a medicine, even before the Temperance societies had any existence; this had been corroborated by my subsequent practice, from the above period to the present time. I have found, by abandoning alcoholic stimulants altogether, acute disease has been much more readily cured, and that chronic disease has been much more manageable. I have never seen a patient injured by the disuse of alcoholic fluids, and have not found it necessary to prescribe to my patients, that it has been the cause of a single death. I have no hesitation in affirming that the old system of bloodletting has destroyed hundreds of valuable lives, and I have often to deplore that the practice of the present day of alcoholising patients is destroying its thousands. For many years after I commenced practice the lancet was in hourly use in the hands of medical men, and if any one had then affirmed that such a practice was not required, and that it was injurious, he would have been looked upon with supreme contempt by the savans of that time; so in the present day, arguments and facts however palpable, with regard to the showing of the injurious effects of alcohol as a medicine, are as carelessly treated, and the horrible system will die a harder death than that which has not appetite and interest to recommend its continuance; but though I shall not live to see the day, the time will assuredly come when such a system will be branded by medical science as the charlatanism of the nineteenth century."

Such decisive testimony as the above needs no comment of mine. I will only add, that with respect to the nurses in the institution, who probably get a tolerable share of the ale and beer, that those who have had much experience in the sick room will agree that the use of these drinks on the part of nurses is not unfrequently attended with serious disadvantages. Nurses are probably as much exposed as most persons to the temptation of taking such stimulants somewhat in excess. I do not mean to the extent of intoxication, though that may occasionally happen, but enough to produce great heaviness and carelessness, from which many a poor invalid has had to suffer.

There are thousands of private houses now from which the use of intoxicating drinks has been banished for years. These families manage to get good servants, and good nurses, fully capable of performing all their duties without intoxicating liquor, and I cannot understand, therefore, why a public institution, sadly short of funds, should expend some £200 a year in an article which is rather injurious than beneficial to its servants, and can only be needed for a portion of its patients at any rate.

Probably some of the patients would never have needed the infirmary but for intoxicating liquors, and I cannot but regret that the institution should endorse, by its own practice, the idea that these liquors are necessary under any ordinary circumstances.

I believe the annual cost of beer and ale is about 7s. 6d. per head on every patient admitted, and as my subscription of £2 2s. only admits one patient, I do not like to see more than a fifth of my contribution expended on one article which five-and-twenty years' experience has taught me to consider as useless, if not injurious, in the great majority of cases in which it is used.—Yours respectfully,

SAM. BOWLY.

THE NATIONAL CATTLE SHOW.

The Committee of the County of Cork Agricultural Society met on Saturday, and were occupied for some time in arranging the details of the National Cattle Show, the Earl of Bandon presiding. The Chairman asked if the city authorities had made any arrangements for the reception of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant on his visit here, to which the City High-Sheriff replied, that the Mayor's secretary had written last week on the subject to his Worship, who is at present in London, attending his parliamentary duties. On the suggestion of the Chairman it was agreed that the corporate authorities should be communicated with on the subject. It was decided that no free tickets should be given to the Cattle Show, except to the Corn Market Trustees, the members of the local managing committee, and the gentlemen connected with the Press. The arrangements for the dinner have been concluded. The number of tickets to be disposed of will be limited to 500, so that gentlemen wishing to be present must make application before they are all sold, otherwise they will find themselves excluded. The prices of the tickets is to be 10s., for which each gentleman will be allowed a pint of sherry and ale *ad libitum*. The trial of implements will take place at Mr. Jeffaryes' ground at Blarney, on Friday, the 27th, and will consist of ploughing, moving, reaping, and thrashing, if corn be procured fit to thrash. Several steam ploughs will be exhibited, and have their comparative powers tested, and other implements of the newest and most improved construction will also be tried there, so that the scene will be a curious and interesting one. No intimation has been received regarding the postponement of the Assizes until the Cattle Show is over, and it is not considered likely, therefore, that the postponement will take place. It is supposed that the recent change made in the cast of circuits among the judges, in consequence of the illness of Baron Greene, would render the desired postponement very inconvenient.—*Cork Examiner.*

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

KING'S COUNTY—TULLAMORE, JULY 17.

(Before Mr. Justice Keogh).

Susanna M'Guigan was charged with stealing the sum of £15 from a person at Clara.

A jury was sworn to try whether the prisoner was sane, and capable of pleading to the indictment.

Dr. Ridley, the medical attendant to the county jail was examined, and stated that the prisoner was a person of weak mind.

The jury accordingly found that she was insane, and incapable of pleading to the indictment.

Michael Mulhall, John Mulhall, and John Donelly, who had been arrested on a charge of appearing in arms, were, on the application of Mr. Curran, discharged, no bills of indictment having been preferred against them.

John Boland was charged with having assaulted John Wyer, at Ballycumber, on the 20th May.

Mr. Battersby, Q.C., and Mr. Griffith appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Curran defended the prisoner.

John Wyer examined by Mr. Battersby—Was struck with a stone on the head when standing at his own door on the night of the 20th May last; it was between ten and eleven o'clock; saw a person near him, who ran away; cried out he was killed; the prisoner, to the best of his knowledge, was the person who threw the stone at him; saw him afterwards on that night at the police-barrack; a man named Whelan pursued the person who ran away.

Cross-examined by Mr. Curran—Lost sight of the person who ran away; told the magistrate he could not positively identify the person who threw the stone at him; had been drinking that night; had taken a few glasses of punch.

The jury acquitted the prisoner.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice.)

PERJURY.

George Dunne was charged with having committed wilful and corrupt perjury before the grand jury at the last assizes, when a bill of indictment had been sent to the grand jury against a person named Hand, for firing at Dunne, in January last.

The prisoner, in his informations, swore that Hand struck him with a stone, and afterwards fired at him; but, in his examination before the grand jury, he said that he did not know who fired at him, and that, to the best of his knowledge, he had never sworn that Hand fired at him.

Mr. Battersby, Q.C., Mr. Ball, Q.C., and Mr. Griffith prosecuted.

The prisoner was defended by Mr. Curran.

His Lordship charged the jury.

The jury being unable to agree were discharged by the order of the court.

INFANTICIDE.

Maria Madden was charged with the murder of her infant daughter, Maria Madden.

Messrs. Battersby, Q.C., Ball, Q.C., Curran, and Griffith prosecuted.

Mr. John Byrne was assigned to act as counsel for the prisoner.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and the Lord Chief Justice ordered sentence of death to be recorded against her.

SLIGO—MONDAY, 16TH JULY.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

CROWN COURT.

Mr. Justice Christian took his seat at ten o'clock, and proceeded to swear in the grand jury.

His Lordship then addressed them as follows:—Mr. Foreman, gentlemen of the Grand Jury of the county of Sligo, although we have been in the habit, of late years, of hearing little but the language of congratulation from this place, I venture to say on no former occasion has that language been as true as on the present occasion. The calendar before me is as strange as it is gratifying. There are only two cases on it which are for trial, so that in this large county, which has a population of 200,000, there are only two cases for trial which are to be tried at these assizes. Sometimes the apparent absence of crime may arise by impunity produced by inefficiency in the discharge of their duties, by those to whom the repression of crime is committed; but I cannot say that the absence of crime at these assizes is at all attributable to such a cause; but is manifestly attributable to the improvement in the morals and social condition of the people.

His Lordship then proceeded to take the presentments.

Thomas Williams was indicted for harbouring Anne M'Hugh after the manslaughter of her child, and on another count for being an accessory before the fact. Anne M'Hugh was tried at the last assizes of this county for murder, and was convicted of manslaughter, and was now undergoing the term (7 years) of imprisonment to which she was sentenced on that occasion.

The prisoner pleaded guilty, and from the circumstances, which were detailed by the prosecutor, was allowed to stand out on his own recognisance, to come up for judgment when called upon.

Messrs. Burke, Q.